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Poetru.

Written for the Herald of Freedom. I Cannot Stay Alone. BY KATE R. KEENEY.

Twas midnight-and a fair young child a mother towed with ravings wild, And sought for rest in vain !

Ob mother, once more to me speck." The child in anguish cried; She fondly prossed the suffering cheek : No gentle voice replied.

Anon, a change—the sufferer slept, (Death's shadow slowly croops ! Unmindful that her pale child wept. As childhood only weeps.

She woke-a smile came o'er her face, The ravings wild were hushed. And tears despite the warm embrace, From the heart's fountain gushed.

Oh. Saviour, keep my cherished one Within thy guardian care!
And grant she this may ne'er forget, Her dying mother's prayer. Our home is drear; but there's a land

Where they are never cold ! This lamb of mine, lead with thine hand Into that Heavenly fold, Oh, mother, mother do not go;

cannot stay alone ! " Sweet childhood's pleading tones of woe. Reached to our Father's throne. For when the dewy morning smiled.

Sweet with the flowerer's breath. That mother and her beauteons child Together slept in death. PERRY, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1858

The Herald of Freedom

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 5, 1859.

relation to the Territory proposed to be formed out of Kansas and Nebraska, on the eminent domain-with the soverthe head waters of the Platte, writes :-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.) Office Indian Affairs, Jan. 18, 1859. eing uninformed as to the extent of the proposed new Territory, I will assume that the Eastern boundary is to be the wich, and the Northern line to be the Northern line of New Mexico. This will nclude a part of Utah, as well as parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

Kearly the whole of this country, extending six degrees from North to South. and eight from East to West, may properbe termed mountainous. The Mountain chain, passing through the ena curve to the East, from which branch out numerous spurs, which, in themselves, form a considerable chain. The most important of these are the Black Hills, there being several ranges so called. Some of the highest peaks within the United States, are formed in these ranges, among which Amid these mountain ranges are some fae valleys, among which the most remarkable, perhaps, are the "three park's," which are in fact three extensive valleys, surrounded by the very crests of the Rocky Mountains, where abound some of the sources of some of our most noted rivers. n the north park; the Grand river of the West in the middle park, and the south fork of the Platte and Arkansas rivers rise in the south park. The Green river has its source in the Wind River mountains, flows south, and forming a junction with Grand river, is afterwards called Rio Colorado, which empties into the Pacific bean, through the gulf of California. The Sweet Water, one of the principal tributaries of the North Fork of the Platte, also rises in the Wind River mountains,

were no white inhabitants in this country, except a few traders and trappers. The principal trading posts were Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas; St. Vraine's Fort, on the waters of the South Fork of the Platte: and Bridgewater's Fort, on the west of Within five or six years, quite a settle-Bridger by the Mormons, but not long

Last year the discovery of gold mines on the head waters of the South Platte, aduced quite a large number of persons go out there, a good many of whom emained during the winter, while probably the larger number returned to their homes, intending to go back again in the spring. The number wintering there has 1,000, and those who intend going out in he spring will number many thousands.

very partially developed, but there is no! loubt of the existence of gold in consider ible quantities over a large extent of country. As far as my knowledge exends, the discoveries of gold have thus far been confined to the eastern slope of the mountains, the principal working of the mines having been on the head waterof the South Platte. It has been found. also, as I have been informed, on the North Platte, and on the Arkansas above Bent's Fort. There can be but little doubt, however, from the geological structure of the country, that the western slope of the character of the mineral deposits South-

ward for some distance into New Mexico. to where the silver and copper mines take the place of the gold. In this connection it may be well to direct your attention to the importance of providing rules and regulations for the Government of the mines At this time there is scarcely any nation on the globe with mines of precious metals so extensive and rich as ours, and yet, strange to say, Congress has passed no laws in relation to them, nor has it yet been decided whether Congress has the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the mines. The laws of Spain and Mexico recognize the mines of precious metals as a part of the eminent domain which beongs to the sovereignty, and cannot be alienated. The common law of England agrees with this rule in every particular. In the celebrated care of POLLARD's lessee vs. Hagan et al.; 3 Howard, Supreme should fai Court Reports, the Court decided that of escape. Congress could not interfere with the

eminent domain even in a Territory, but could hold in trust, and in trust only for the future State. If this be so with regard the States of the Union. This sovereignty of the State governments within their repective States is undoubted, and the right of eminent domain can belong only to the sovereign power. In several of the States and all of the Territories, the Federal Government is a great land owner-her lands are exempt from taxation by agreement with the State, but in nothing else does she occupy a different position with regard to the rights of ownership, or with

regard to the rights of eminent domain.

from that of any other land proprietor.

She may exercise acts of ownership over

her property, but cannot interfere with

Thus far Congress has in no instance acted in contravention of the principle, Sin:—In reply to your note of the 11th instant, asking for information to the Territory now proposed to be organized out of the Western parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake, Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of the Mestern parts of Kansas and Nebrake Liber leave to the Mestern parts of the Meste try, and no correct settlement is likely to be had unless they are thoroughly under-

> of the future States, adopt such rules and in consideration of her kind treatment. regulations for the management of the mines in the Territories, as may be deemed country exceedingly pleasant and that if One thing, and only one, seems to have been determined on, and that is, want such a wife and are not willing to be that the mines shall be left free for all to "younightted in the bonds of matrimonay work without paying a rental to the gov. along" with her. Ladies, we are in a ernment. This was certainly a wise and liberal policy, and one that should not be departed from. The laws of Spain, which were adopted entire by Mexico, constitute the most seven and the laws of the most seven as the most complete mining code in the to Miss Lucy that our intentions and atworld, but they provide that a portion of tentions were not matrimonial? How the proceeds of the mine shall be paid shall we appeare the wrath and indignaover to the government. After changing them in that particular, they might then be adopted with advantage for the government of our own mines. They are friendship into love? But she is like equitable and just, and while they fully protect the mining interests, none of the other great interests of the country are neglected. The lands may be sold, the minerals are reserved by operation of the Legislature for "State aid." law, as a part of the eminent domain. Any one may enter the land of another and work a mine, but before doing so he grazing value for so much of the land as you cant tel with what joy i red it. O how may be necessary for carrying on the my fond & luving hart did beet as i pe-

rights of all are protected. posed Territory, I believe none of them | me tu tel when i am redde tu marry you have settled or permanent habitations, but are purely nomadic in their habits. Their numbers are not known with any degree of certainty, but they consist of you that ime jist now redde to mary & numerous tribes, known as the Camanches, am willin tu go into any Kind of bond

was some years since converted into a reservation, furnish them with an in- You know that ime 17 & kin do as i pleze military establishment, and the same has structor and the means of cultivating the & i pleze to go into that bond with you recently been done with Fort Bridger, soil, and then require them to support just as sune as yu pleze-Cum my luv as Within five or six years, quite a settle-ment was made in the vicinity of Fort give them the lands they occupy, but in stoar for uss i kood tel yu moar in wun no case give them money annuities or ower then i kin wright in a weak i told other presents, except such as may be necessary to carry on their farming or agri-cultural operations. Every one must ad-dident keer if you did, Yov no i cant mit that the system heretofore pursued right mutch but then i luv you just as towards the Indians has proved to be a wel as tho i cood right better, i wil close most lamentable failure. Taking them as by a vurse whitch a femail gurl cuzin rit a mass, they are not as well off to-day as they were half a century ago, notwithstanding more than fifty millions of dolbeen variously estimated at from 500 to lars have been expended by the Government in efforts to civilize, to say nothing about the expenditures and exertions of As I have before stated, the general other parties. Instead of civilizing, it character of the country is mountainous, to which the Spanish word Montana would apply very appropriately. It is not and never can be an agricultural country. The fertile land fertile land comprises a very small portion of the whole, and even when that is found, labor, they rely on the Government for

while the whites are compelled to labor for a livelihood. At all events, our presen system can hardly be changed for the worse, unless it should be determined to ncrease the money annuities.

In my judgment, the proposed Territory ought to be organized with about the boundaries I have indicated. Although, as stated, its agricultural resources mus always be limited, yet the mines will attract a great number of people, and their remoteness from any organized government will force them to adopt an organization for themselves, as was once done in Oregon. This should not be. The benemountains will be found richer than the castern, and such will be found to be the fits of government ought to be brought within the reach of all.

I have the honor to be, very respect fully, your obedieut servant, J. W. DENVER, Commissioner. Hon, A. H. STEPHENS, House of Repsts

The Perils of Bachelordom.

Mr. Lusk, editor of the Jefferson, Mo. Examiner, is in a bad fix, and desires the advice of some lady friend to help him out. What shall be done? His article upon the subject shows the perils of bachelordom, and we publish it with the hope. 1st. That it may save some of our friends from getting into a similar dialemma.-2d. That some of our lady readers may advise with, and suggest a remedy in case the inventive faculties of his own readers should fail in indicating a suitable mode

By the way, friend Lusk, could you not engage the services of that " femail gurl cussin," to write "poetry" for your to the Territories, the argument would paper? It would be unique, and nearly eem to apply with much greater force to as popular as Widow BEDOTT's celebrated "poms." We copy :

In a Fix.-While ruralizing in the

country a few months ago, we chanced to make the acquaintance of a rustic beauty, in whom we became quite interested .-We rode over the prairies with her; we walked and talked with her, we gathered the wild prairie flowers with her, and occasionally sang a song for her entertainment. In fact we neglected none of those little courtesies and attentions which make life pleasant, and never fails to win the affections of the fair ones. In turn, she and admitted to be genuine, enlightened us upon matters pertaining to a farmer's life, had us to review her safe arrival, and we received the following letter in reply to it. We do not remember having written anything that that she had rendered our visit to the beeters, One thing, and only one, seems the one of our choice, but we don't want such a wife and are not willing to be scrape and we instinctively turn to you the rest of the "femail gurls", she couldn't help it. Ladies, we depend upon your

and unless it is granted we will petition BENTON Co, Mo., near Warsaw, Dec. 29, Eighteen hundred & 58. Jeems Mi deer luv-Yure kind & lu must pay the owner the agricultural or ing letter woz receved tu weaks ago & business. Thus it will be seen that the ruzed that deer letter. O deer Joems it is a sweet tresyure to me that you may Of the Indians found within the pro- be sure of (you deer cretur you) you want Kioways, Arappahoes, Cheyennes, Crows, Sioux, Shawnees, or Snakes, and Utahs.— Lawyer sort of papers what yu cawl bonds My opinion is that a proper course for the South Fork of the Platte; My opinion is that a proper course for the Bridgewater's Fort, on the west of the Government to take towards these du for both of uss for i dont think that kind of lurning is kneadfool tu a wumin. dident keer if you did, Yov no i cant

fur me by request,

O the sweet rore is red

And the puries violets blu

With you ime in love what dred

And with me you are so too

O i no rou love me Jim

With awl jure great big luving hart

Sweet deer du cum tu me then

And then we will never part.

Yure oan deer luving Lucy

PS i hav no wafurs nor velops & take this tu toun miself.

From the National Intelligencer, To the People of the United States,

Our attention has very recently bee called to the following letter from Batt Jones, Ecq., one of the delegates from Johnson county, in the Territory of Kan-sas, to the convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, one of its most compton Constitution, one of its most ardent advocates, and also, as will appear from his own statement and the returns one of the judges of the election of October 1857, whose name purports to be affixed to the notorious pretended returns from the precinct of Oxford, in said county:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23, 1858.

To the Elitor of the Democrat: Upor the returns of an election held at the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, Kansas, in October, 1857, my name appeared a-one of the judges. I never put it there, nor consented that any one else should de so. The first I knew of it was from the Lawrence Herald of Freedom. I might have made this statement sooner, and probably should, but for the persuasion of friends and the excitement which pre-vailed at the time of the transaction I did not choose to expose the affair vol untarily at the time, though I should no have hesitated to have done so if I had been called on by any tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter. In September last I communicated the above statement in substance, to the St. Louis Republican from Westport, Misssuri. I came here to ascertain whether it had been received. and was unable to do so. Upon calling upon one of the editors of that paper this morning he declined to publish any statements in the premises. I therefore submit this statement in the Democrat, and trust it will receive a place in its columns. I de this in justice not only to myself but to the country. I am aware that my conduct is blameable, but would nevertheless have the case properly understood. What the sas failed to obtain in times of great excitement, I now voluntarily give. I am not disposed to implicate others, and will not do so except it be in self-defence.

By publishing the above you will do me a great favor. Respectfully, BATT JONES. The extraordinary character of this letter naturally excited grave doubts as to its authenticity: but it is now ascertained

It will be remembered that the returns from the Oxford precinct were rejected little army of chickens—sleek her pet by our joint proclamation, issued at Lecalf, and throw corn to the pigs. But the compton on the 19th of October, 1857. For time at last arrived for us to bid adieu to this official act we were violently deand Pennsylvania. The settlement of in all the simplicity and goodness of our the rejected returns was vehemently as-

tance to the mining interests of the country, and no correct sattlement is likely to safe arrival, and we received the followthat these returns was rejected because they were clearly illegal and invalid under However this question may be decided would call forth such a reply. We are until the Territorial laws, and also because they not given to much flattery, but on this occurs the Territorial laws, and also because they were "beyond all doubt simulated and fictitious." The legal objections stated were clear and obvious. First, these reof any one of these judges or clerks, although the laws of Kansas required such an oath to be taken by all of them, as an As a citizen of Kansas having and feeling an interest in its present and future progress. In our proclamation we distinctly disavowed any authority to go behind the returns, for the purpose of judging the qualifications of voters, or of purging the polls, or of rejecting returns, formal and of office, we might have been constrained all the evils of the civil war.

the entire number of voters in the precinct to have been but forty-three. At the election held in August last, under the auspices of the present Federal Administration, when the whole vote given in the Territory was larger by many thousands.

There is no community of people in the United States who, during the last twelve was not enough for a free State; and the vote of the present forms of the present fo election in October, 1858. And, finally, to remove all doubt, one of the most active partisans of the Lecompton Constitution, one of the judges whose name purported to be signed to the pretended returns of October, 1857, after a silence of more than a year, now admits the forgery and declares that his name was affixed to the paper neither by himself nor by his au-

The calumniators who denounced us for rejecting these acknowledged counterfeits, must now either retract the assaults made upon this ground, or by adherence to their attacks, or even by silent acqui-

largely contaminated with fraudulent and fictitious names, designed to give control of the convention to the same parties who were the authors of the subsequent frauds at Oxford, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo and elsewhere, perpetrated under the Con-stitution itself. Indeed, the failure of so large a number of these registered voterto exercise the elective franchise in so many succeeding elections, at which much larger votes were given, conclusively confirms the information stated, that a large proportion of the names returned in the retended registry, like those of Oxford

and other places, was simulated and ficti-Now that these truths have been cleary developed, all candid men must admi that the Lecompton instrument, falsely called a constitution, was itself recking with fraud and forgery, and, in the language of the recent speech of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, "ought to have been kicked out of Congress." that Senator has already had the courage to concede, we cannot doubt will soon be the sentiment of the whole country; and "the sober second thought" of the people of the South will eventually unite with the almost unanimous verdict of the people of the North and West in stamping this base counterfeit and imposture with the

brand of infamy and execration. Since the election of August last, held in Kansas under the auspices of the present Federal Administration, when the Lecompton constitution was condemned by a majority of nearly ten thousand, we presume no man will assert that that instru ment ever was the choice of the people of Kansas; or that it was our duty to be silent, with a full personal knowledge of time, mode and manner of admission are all the facts, when so atrocious a usurpa-

However much we may regret the apparent sanction given by the South to these proceedings, we think the censure should fall upon those who, with ample information on the subject, and against light and knowledge, persisted in urging have thus been transformed into States upon Congress the adoption of this instrument; nor have we ever doubted that, cedure, and without any uniform rule as to with an equal knowledge of all the facts. the number of population, the whole subthe South would have rejected the Le-compton Constitution with scorn and in-dignation. The imposing character of the recommendations with which it was pre-sented to Congress, deceived and misled who now, upon better information, would

which has been partially crushed, and to tion for complished or attempted.

Late Governor of Kansas Territory. FRED. P. STANTON, Late Secretary. Washington, Jan. 11, 1859.

of Kansas received the approval of the People of Kansas received the approval of the President, and is a law upon the statute book to-day.

The President not satisfied with his

As a citizen of Kansas baving and feelvalid on their face, for any reason short of the old bitter animosities of the past, and actual forgery. Under our respective oaths again afflict that long-suffering people with ment suggested itself to the President in

to reject the Oxford papers as illegal and Any one at all familiar with the strongly valid upon their face, even if, in other re-spects; they had been correct and genuine. predominant sentiment that now exists in the minds of nine-tenths of the people of might have been saved and a dangerous The "simulated and fictitious" character the Territory, knows full well that any of these pretended returns was evident to and all attempts to revive and awaken us upon the face of the papers; yet we afresh the past troubles and prejudices, deemed it important, in so grave a matter, will be speedily and promptly suppressed to visit the Oxford precinct; and we there and put down by the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight without the aid and interposition of the provotes purporting to have been given, not reaches the required amount, without the aid and interposition of the provotes purporting to have been given, not reaches the required amount, without the aid and interposition of the provotes purporting to have been given, not reaches the required amount, without the aid and interposition of the provotes purporting to have been given, not reaches the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that there are reckless to reaches the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that there are reckless to reaches the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the number of their popascertained, with positive certainty, that the people of Kansas stitution before the people of Kansas sti one tenth had in fact been polled, and lawless men still living and exercis- judgement of the President therefore that nearly all the names attached to the ing a limited influence in Kansas, none could not lawfullly be made. Should it statement were palpable forgeries. We will deny;—and the same may be said of be attempted, judging of the future by knew that a village of some half dozen all border States and Territories; but the the past conduct of the Executive tohouses, in a precinct of most meagre population, could not have given 1,628 votes; idea that the late acts of violence com-wards the people of Kansas, the Presi-dent would declare it a case of rebellion and our averments in that respect are ex-clusively proved by a census, since taken will inevitably lead to inauguration of lic would again be employed to suppress by authority of the Legislature, showing civil wer throughout the Territory, is to constitutional liberty in Kansas under the

than at any preceding period, the whole return from Oxford was but 29, instead of 1,628, as when rejected by us. A similar and I know and feel confident that the legally constituted authorities of the Territory, sustained and backed up by the with these official declarations of the

> flicts upon Kansas a permanent and serious of Kansas.
>
> The undersigned minority of your Com its progress, and cripples its energies. Let mittee are unable to appreciate the fair-the impression get abroad, which many ness or justice of this kind of legislation influential papers are trying to create, toward the people of different Territories, that the old border scenes are to be again and are unwilling to give their sanction in

Poetry.

Dare to Stand Alone,

Be firm, be bold, be strong, be true, and dare to stand alone; Strive for the right, what e'er rou do. Though helpers there are none. Nay, bend not to the swelling surge Of popular sneer and wrong; "Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge With current wild and strong.

Stand for the right! Humanity Implores with greans and tears Thine sid to break the fostering links That bind her toiling years. Stand for the right! Though faisehood And proud lips coldly sneer, A poisoned arrow cannot wound A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right—with clean hands
Exalt the true on high;
Thou'lt find warm and sympathizing hear
Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought and felt. Yet could not hardly dare The hattles brunt, but by thy side, Will ever dangers share. Stand for the right—proclaim it round,
Thou'lt find an answering tone
In honest hearts, and thou no more
Be doomed to stand alone!

The Admission of Cregon, In the U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, has made the following report :-

Views of a minority of the Committee on Territories on the application of the people of Oregon for admission into the Union By Sec. 3, Art. 4 of the Constitution, in provided that "new States may be ad mitted by Congress into the Union." The therefore left by the Constitution wholly Territory to form a Constitution and State government. The Territories of the Union without uniformity in the mode of proposed States.

The two Houses of Congress, however many honorable members of both Houses, at their last session, declared in their action on the application for the admission doubtless unite with Senator Hammond in of Kansas as a State, that its then caistgiving that instrument an ignominious rejection from the halls of legislation.

ing population was sufficient for its immediate admission into the Union as a slave jection from the halls of legislation.

We venture to hope that the bitter vituperation with which we have been assailed, will be considered a sufficient excuse tution, then they were authorized to elect for this notice of facts lately developed, delegates to form a constitution and State coming out at last to vindicate the truth, government preparatory to their applicacondemn the wrong which has been ac- fore it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." That restriction upon the action of the people

official approval of the act at the time of

Had the reasonableness of this require his message transmitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, much valuable

sectional agitation avoided.

The President, in the same annual me sage, further declares, that any attempt by

his readiness to insist on it in the execuinstigators of the late outrages will ere tion of the laws so far as they affect the

voice of the people.

The press of the country by thus seizing into the Union with a population less upon every local and neighborhood quar-rel which occurs in the Territory, and making it the sure and unfailing precursor of civil war, violence and bloodshed, in-

escence, become themselves accomplices in this nefarious transaction.

Upon the face of the Lecompton Constitution it appears that this Oxford forces accomplication and the there is no protection any way to a discrimination as to the amount of population required for a free exchanges are copious enough, though we for life and property, and it will deter thousands of good, peaceable people from stitution it appears that this Oxford forces accomplicate the principle, and respectfully or slave State, and much less as to the controlling political character of the pro-

of a State government, and without inquiring whether the constitution submitted by the people of Oregon is republican in form and consistent in its provisions with the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, while the restriction on the ac- | ing of all, for the present, we have the tion of the people of Kansas remains Pike's Peak region. The most careful upon the statute book, unless made of examination of the very copious accounts universal application to all the Territories, of this country, which are now appearing the undersigned feel that their approval of the application of Oregon under these circumstances would be giving their sanc-

The Gold Region. The Kansas City Journal has the following in regard to the gold mines of Western Kansas, in answer to the inter- and Kansas will be made to bleed indeed

rogatory: "Is there gold on the head waters of the Arkansas, Platte and Kansas extra issue of the 26th just, that for many

years the traders from this city to the of gold in the head streams of the Arkan-sas and South Platte. As long ago as 1835, which time he collected, in his shot pouch, numerous specimens, which he carried spring up along the line of railroads, and with him to New Mexico. They proved distributed strength tends to strengthen to be gold, and a party was there formed the whole. Our gold and returned with Mr. Carriere, to search for the locality. He was unable to find specimens, and was tied and severely whipped by the Mexicans, under the suposition that he did not wish to disclose heir location. This was the first discovery which we have been able to learn. The Catholic missionaries have frequently found specimens in possession of the Kan-sas Indians, and others who annually visit

the country for hunting.

As additional evidence of an early Scenes," says, concerning the gold, the

indications of gold, but whether this metal seat, where he lapped his soul in infinite actually exists here, I am unable to say; calm, awaiting Nirwana or endless repose, yet true it is, the surface affords large quantites of "gold blossom," and is said also, symbols of ever returning, never advanc-that gold has been found in these parts !"— ing nature lie scattered around; the dove-

guage of an editor, that it is not a "news-paper lie"—it is the evidence of a candid Nothing is contributing more to this as such our readers must receive it.

nieces of glittering yellow substance were discovered upon the surface, which proved to ocean.-Philadelphia Bulletin. soft and easily worked into any shape. From these a supply of bullets was procured, and resuming their course, they soon after met the Pawnees, with whom they (the Arappahoes) fought, and were victorious, every bullet discharged killing an enemy. This victory was so signal and complete that the superstitious warriors attributed it solely to the "medicine doings" of the yello balls, three or four of which were finally buried with the chief (Whirlwind) at his death. The only white person permitted to see them, describes them being the only metal assimilating brass in

nen who lived and wrote years ago, before any excitement was rife, before it was actually known that the country adjacent to Pike's Peak was a gold bearing region, and that it would eventually become another California.
Since August last, we have published

letter after letter from mountain men, from traders, from men with whom we have for years been personally acquainted from friend writing to friend, from fathers to sons, and from sons to fathers, and also from special correspondents, all testifying ative answer to our question. "Is there gold upon the head waters of the Arkansas, the Kansas, and the Platte?" They have found the gold, they have dug the gold, they have brought it to our city, and more than that, they have even taken it to the money maker, who has already converted it into "legal tender." More than this, an emigration has already taken possession of these mines, larger by far than the emigration that was "digging" in the mines of California seven months after

and the second provided the second of the se

the propriety of a restriction on new States | but the fast advancing tide of civilization as to population, if general in its character, or as to the necessity of any previous a movement afoot which will have the act of Congress authorizing the formation | tendency to send to the Amoor millions

tion to an unjust discrimination between the people of different Territories, if not indirectly indorsing the odious distinction made in the law of the last session of Congress against free institutions and fee longress against free institutions and free | be so well settled that, should the gold give out, it will advance on its other resources. By next fall there will be one hundred thousand persons drawn into Kansas by its gold region. The whole country around is moved to its very heart,

-but it is to be gold this time. It has been well shown that nothing is socially or practically worse for a country than to have all its capital and population Concerning the discoveries that were continually attracted to a single centre. made in earlier times, by hunters and This is centralization and it is ruinous, trappers, we have already said in our It is like drawing all the blood to the head. Paris is France, and the result has been that the rest of France is two full centuries behind the rest of the civilized world. The rural districts of France are inferior, as regards agriculture, education and general enlightenment, to any part of Eustace Carriere, a French Trapper, now living, superanuated, with the Chouteau family in this city, was lost from his party in that region, and wandered for several weeks through the country, during strong beyond any other cause. Towns will

Our gold discoveries have contributed more than their export to enrich the counthe streams where he had collected his try. The gold which has been dug from the mines of California would not now purchase the farms, and stock, and houses, or the internal improvements of the State, The Pacific railroad will add a century to the development of the country. Kansas, with one hundred thousand additional settlers, will build up a bulwark of free labor impregnable to all possible assaults, and attract the world's emigration again to the West. The Frazer river mines will istorical character, we find that Rurus stimulate the carrying trade and do much B. Sage, a writer who, in 1846, published toward aiding the tremendous future comborn who will see all the shores of the Silent Sea musical with the hum of busy, "This excursion took me some fifteen civilized life, and the far isles of the South miles eastward, to the head waters of the studded with shining cities. To the German song of Fbriga borhood wore a barren aspect, and was generally sandy and undulating. I noticed a kind of mineral substance of a jetty lustrous appearance, which I took to be black lead. I also remarked certain death. Budha has risen from his primæval I also remarked certain death. Budha has risen from his primæval Page 276.

This is very important evidence, and fish with amazement as the iron horse for the edification of the skeptical, it may snorts like a flying fiend along the track of the sacred cities. Forwards China! like eyes, which knew no movement,

paper lie"—it is the evidence of a candid Nothing is contributing more to this and truthful historian of its travels, and universal movement now, or to the ultimate strength and wealth of the country, than Again the same writer says, on page 277: its gold. Gold is our guarantee that our country, of three thousand miles extent, will in a few years be settled from ocean

> CLINTON, DOUGLAS Co., K. T.) Jan. 27th, '59.

At a meeting of the tax payers of this township, held at "Yates Crossing" of the Wakarusa, Jan. 27th, for the purpose of protesting against the enormous taxes. levied upon our property. John H. Firman was called to the chair, and H. G. Ward was appointed Secretary. The as having been precisely the color of brass | Chair stated the object of the meeting, -very soft and heavy. Admitting that whereupon it was moved, that a committhe story is true, there are doubtless very rich mines of gold in this vicinity, that tions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. Yates, Lea Heay and Ward were appointed such committee. The

committee reported the following resolu-tions which, after some debate, were unan-WHEREAS, our taxes are oppressively high, unjust and unreasonable, be it Resolved, That we have neither the means or inclination to pay said tax, and we distinctly state to those in power, that we peremptorily refuse to do so.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the

proper county officers making an exhibit of the county indebtedness, and that they levy enough, and no more than enough tax, to pay said indebtedness.

And Wheneas, in our opinion the salaries of some of our county officers are too high, thereby making our taxes more

burdensome, be it further

Resolved, That we are not in favor of allowing the clerks of courts a salary for their services, but are in favor of making

And WHEARAS, The valuation and assessment of a tax of from \$10, to \$40 per acre, when one half of the land is not pre-empted, is both unjust and oppressive,

stitution it appears that this Oxford forgery was incorporated into and made a part of that instrument, by the Legislative apportionment avowedly based upon it; while the schedule of the schedule of the same instrument while the schedule of the same instrument of the machinery and provided all the means and appliances for repeating and multiplying similar frauds under the